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WVDA Gypsy Moth Program State Report – 2014

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The objective of the West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) Gypsy Moth Program is to continue to minimize the adverse impact on forest resources, preserve aesthetic values, protect people from the annoyance and health problems that can occur when in contact with large numbers of gypsy moth caterpillars, and slow the spread of gypsy moth by reducing populations on the advancing front.

QUARANTINE

West Virginia currently has 44 regulated counties considered generally infested for gypsy moth. The WVDA regulates the movement of articles out of these counties into non quarantined counties or states.

GYPSY MOTH POPULATION

West Virginia's gypsy moth population in 2014 is low in most areas of the State. The population is increasing in the East. The Fungus *Entomophaga maimaiga* caused a moderate collapse in the building gypsy moth population of West Virginia but population densities above treatment thresholds have been observed in Grant and Hardy Counties. Defoliating populations for 2015 are expected in the eastern portion of the state.

GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION - Cooperative State County Landowner (CSCL) Program

The WVDA completed treatments on 974 acres in the Gypsy Moth Cooperative State County Landowner (CSCL) Suppression Program. Summit Helicopters, Inc. of Cloverdale, VA was the aerial contractor for the WVDA – CSCL Program. Cost was \$25.67 per acre for 677 acres of Mimic insecticide treatments and \$38.05 per acre for the 297 Acres of BTK. Mimic was applied at 5 fluid ounces per acre applied in a total volume of 0.75 gallons per acre and Foray 48B was applied at 0.50 gallons per acre.

GYPSY MOTH DEFOLIATION

The WVDA did not conduct aerial defoliation flights in 2014. As a result, WVDA field staff used Disturbance Mapper and ground observations to conduct the defoliation survey. Although defoliation totals have not been finalized, some gypsy moth defoliation has been found in the Eastern Panhandle of the state.

GYPSY MOTH STS (Insecticide Treatments)

There were no larval insecticide treatments made in the West Virginia STS area in 2014.

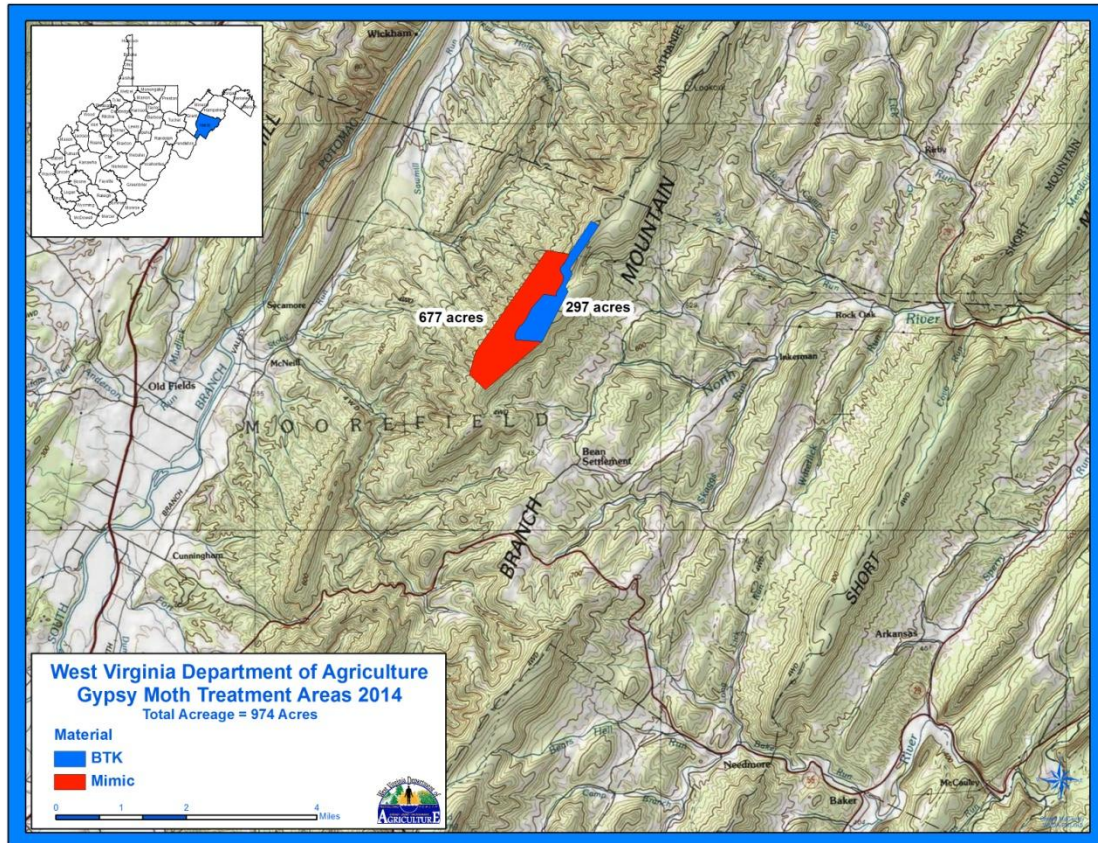
STS MATING DISRUPTION APPLICATION (Pheromone Flakes)

There were no mating disruption treatments in West Virginia in 2014.

STS SLOW THE SPREAD TRAPPING PROGRAM

In West Virginia, the Action Area covered approximately 3,687,002 acres, while the 5k and 8k Monitoring Areas covered 4,975,606 acres. The 2k and 3k base-grids were set with delta traps. Milk carton traps were used within the 5k and 8k Monitoring Areas. Both milk carton and delta traps were used within 500m and 1k intensive grids. A total of 3,551 traps were proposed across West Virginia and a total of 3,549 traps were set. As of July 2014, West Virginia trap catches have been down compared to previous years.

WEST VIRGINIA 2014 GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION AREA



2014 STS Trapping Breakdown

2014 STS Traps by Trapping Grid			
<u>Grid</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
1K	123	1	122
2K	2,353	1	2,352
3K	651	0	651
5K	286	0	286
8K	193	0	193
Totals	3,551	8	3,549
<u>Project Boundary</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
STS Action Area	3,072	2	3,070
STS Monitoring	479	0	479
Random	0	0	0
Totals	3,551	8	3,549
<u>Trap type</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Omits</u>	<u>Set</u>
Delta Traps	2,913	2	2,911
Milk Cartons	638	0	638
Random	0	0	0
Totals	3,551	8	3,549